

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Dr. Lawrie, of Hyderabad, says that there are no parasites in the blood in malaria, and that the Italian investigators have mistaken the nuclei of the white cells in the blood for microbes. Is it possible?

Even Neal Dow is depressed. He said in a public address the other day: We have been at work since 1831 trying to have the Maine law properly enforced, but we haven't succeeded yet; for we have been headed off by politicians who care nothing for the welfare of the State or nation, but are simply in quest of offices of profit or honor.

A rural resident came into Lewiston, Maine, some days ago and wanted a certain lawyer there to give up a retainer paid some ten years previous for divorce proceedings which never came to court. The man had lived with his wife until she died, after all. Strange as it may seem, the story doesn't tell whether or not the man got back the money which he gave to the lawyer.

In a communication written to the Richmond (Virginia) Times from San Francisco, Colonel John S. Mosby says that Secretary Stanton ordered the paroling of all Confederates in Virginia on the same terms, given to General Lee, "excepting the gorilla chief, Mosby." The day after this order was received by General Hancock, General Grant ordered him to give Mosby the same terms with the rest, and it was done. This is probably an authentic statement of a point of history long in dispute.

The Beyreuth newspapers record a new sample of meanness. An inhabitant of that city was afflicted with a cataract in both eyes. He contracted with a skilled physician to have two operations performed—one on each eye—for 500 sterling. The first operation proved very successful, but when the doctor offered to operate also on the other eye the patient refused, declaring that he could see as much as he wanted to see with the one eye, and tendered half of the amount stipulated, i. e., £25. The physician, however, says that he fixed the price as low as he did in consideration of the quantity of payment to be received, not in consideration of the quantity of work to be done, and the unique dispute is now before the courts awaiting a Solomonian settlement.

During the twenty-four years from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1895, 2,144,000 Germans have emigrated via German, Dutch or Belgian ports (those via other ports not being obtainable for statistics) to the United States, while not quite 100,000 emigrated to all the rest of the world. The rate of this emigration, though, differed vastly during different periods. The eight years, 1879-86, show 1,026,553 such emigrants, 1887-94 but 665,602, and 1871-8 only 421,943. Since 1890 emigration has enormously dropped off—due to unfavorable economic conditions in the United States, not to an improvement of such conditions in Germany—for while in 1891 the number was still 120,000, in 1892 still 116,000, in 1893 it had decreased to 88,000, and in 1894 to 39,000. Simultaneous with this falling off in emigration to the United States during the last few years came a growing emigration to British America (12,043), Africa (German colonies) and Central America (10,618).

Two new aqueducts are proposed for the water supply of London, one 150 and the other 176 miles long. They are to reach the headwaters of the Ux, the Wy and the Towy, at altitudes ranging from 600 to 2,800 feet above the sea level, and their estimated cost is not far from \$100,000,000. They are to be covered through their entire length, and their storage reservoirs, receiving each 200,000,000 gallons a day, will supply the whole of London by gravitation, except a few limited areas, where a moderate amount of pumping will be required. The project involves the abandonment of the present sources of supply, except those of springs and wells, and is said to be unnecessary, and only required on account of the mischievous intermeddling of the County Council with the business of the existing water compa-

nies. But it is likely that the new supply is imperatively needed, that the need grows more pressing and urgent year by year, and that it is time the old inefficient and costly companies which have done the work hitherto were disfranchised and the business turned over to more competent hands. The new aqueducts, if built according to the proposed plan, will be the largest and longest employed in the service of a city, but none too big for the use appointed to them now and in the future.

A stir has been created among the farmers of Kansas by the statements recently made by Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture concerning the rapid spread and disastrous effects of the Russian thistle, which is following the railroad lines and the river courses and is choking out the staple crops and overrunning the soil. "The danger is the spread of the pest," says the Kansas City Star. "was so serious that an attempt was made to meet it by legislation, and the last Kansas legislature passed an act requiring the railroads to keep their right of way clear of the weed. The railroads report compliance with the law last year, but that the weed has returned this year, and that its destruction is impossible without the co-operation of the farmers." Following up this suggestion, and urging prompt and effective action the Star says: "To meet this danger the farmers, land-owners, land workers in every school district and every township and every county in northwestern Kansas, the threatened section, must get together, come to a mutual understanding and act concertedly. That organization is impossible cannot be true, for the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance were organized, and it is the same men who composed these organizations who are asked to come together to meet a visible, palpable danger to their farms and the agricultural interest."

THE DEFENDER.

The Defender is getting down to business. She has had about all the accidents she seems likely to have. At least she has had all she ought to have if she is going to have any luck. She may not need many more changes. And speaking of changes it is interesting to notice how much ground there is for the assertion that those who have the Defender in charge have copied the good points of Valkyrie III. The Providence Telegram points out that after it was learned that Valkyrie would have a tremendous spread of sail, a Watson idea, Herreshoff had larger sails made for Defender. When it was found that Valkyrie's mast measured nearly three inches in circumference larger than Defender's, it was found convenient to invent an excuse for securing a larger mast for Defender. When the hollow steel boom idea was broached and it was seen that Valkyrie's boom was about 105 feet long, Bristol mechanics were straightway set at work turning out a new hollow steel boom for Defender, and now it is stated that Defender is to have new and larger balloon top-sail and jib top-sail "out of the usual style, both as to size and material."

Of course it would be more gratifying to American pride if the Defender's managers didn't feel obliged to imitate any English ideas. But there is nothing unfair about such imitation, and if the Defender wins by the aid of it all will be forgiven. She has shown that she can go, and the hope that had been somewhat depressed by her misfortunes has revived. But it is very evident that she will have to go in order to beat Valkyrie.

A BOLD BALLOONER.

Herr Andree, who proposes to accomplish by the help of a balloon what all the other North-Pole seekers have failed to accomplish, doesn't get very enthusiastic support. People are a little reluctant to openly encourage a man to commit suicide. But he keeps talking confidently, and what he says is plausible to those who don't know enough about the situation to dispute him, and nobody has yet appeared who seems to know more about it than he does. The conditions he thinks necessary to success are, first, that the balloon shall have a buoyant power equal to the weight of three persons with their equipments and supplies for four months, together with ballast, and that it shall be able to keep aloft for thirty days. It must possess a certain capability of being steered and its inflation must take place somewhere in the Arctic regions, the nearer to its proposed destination the better. In the present state of balloon construction and management he says that all of these conditions can be fulfilled. As to the inflation of the balloon in the Arctic regions, no serious difficulties need be apprehended. The start would be made at the Norskøarm Islands, near the northwest part of Spitzbergen, some time in July, 1896, on a clear day with a brisk southern wind, which is prevalent in that region at this time of the year. The distance from that point to the Pole is not great, being less than a thousand miles, and a single favoring gale might wait him thither. The long polar day would favor him; he would have no darkness to encounter and could make observations and take photographs without intermission. He says that there are no electric outbreaks in the polar regions and no gales along

the course at that time of year.

Herr Andree appears to be determined to undertake the fantastic enterprise. If he succeeds he will be a great man, and will be made a member of several societies which will not now have anything to do with him. If he fails there is no telling what he will be.

A MINNEAPOLIS PLAN.

It is believed that one-fifth of the mortality of infants in this country is due to the use of milk containing tubercular germs, and many older people are slain by the same cause. Something has been done in several States, and especially in Massachusetts, to decrease the danger from this source. But the city of Minneapolis has set the example of protecting her own population independently of the State action, and the plan it has adopted is so thorough and comprehensive as to be well worth the attention of all the cities of the country. The ordinance adopted by the city council "to provide for the inspection of milk, dairies and dairy herds, and to license and regulate the sale of milk in the city of Minneapolis," requires every milk producer and vendor to file with the health department an application for registration, and to obtain from that body a license before being permitted to bring milk into the city or expose it for sale there. On receipt of such an application, inspection of the dairy and cattle, and all surroundings, is made without unnecessary delay by the proper officials, under the direction, instruction and control of the health department, and a special examination is conducted with the view of discovering the presence or absence of tuberculous and other contagious and infectious diseases. Every animal thus examined is branded or tagged in such a way as to afford a permanent record of the examination and its result. It is made the duty of the health commissioner to satisfy himself that all cows which are found to be diseased are removed from the herd of the producer applying for a license, and this is only to be issued after the commissioner has become satisfied that the applicant is prepared to produce milk "of wholesome, pure and good quality, and in conformity with the requirements of the ordinance." Such a license is renewable annually, but may be cancelled and revoked at any time that its holder is shown to have violated any of the provisions of the ordinance.

This is a good move. If in addition to it the Minneapolis authorities can make sure that only pure water is added to the milk they will well protect the milk consumers of their city.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Some of Its Fanciful and Fanciful. (Written for the JOURNAL AND COURIER.) DOLLS AND THE FASHIONS.

It is perhaps somewhat singular that an old method of employing the doll, generally regarded as a child's toy, has recently come into vogue again.

A work in which the doll for years bore a very important part was that of enlightening the world as to the art of dress. Before the days of fashion plates and magazines, dolls, carefully attired in the very latest styles, were sent out from Paris to the provinces and to neighboring countries as illustrations and models of the elegant and refined in dress. And before the day of the Paris doll the dolls of Nuremberg had gone forth upon the same mission.

In that fascinating book of Alice Mors, Earle's, "Customs and Fashions in Old New England" we are told that "a very taking way of introducing new styles and shapes to the new land was through the importation by milliners and mantua-makers of dressed dolls, or 'babys' as they were called, that displayed in careful miniature the fashions and follies of the English court." And she quotes this notice from "The New England Weekly Journal" of July 2, 1733:

"To be seen at Mrs. Hannah Teatts Mantua Maker at the Head of Summer Street Boston a Baby dress after the Newest Fashion of Mantues and Night Gowns and everything belonging to a dress. Lately arrived on Capt. White from London, any Ladies that desire to see it may either come or send, she will be ready to wait on 'em, if they come to the House it is Five Shilling & if she waits on 'em it is Seven Shilling."

Fancy the sensation this advertisement must have caused in Boston's fashionable circles!

These fashion models in miniature obtained until after Revolutionary times. Mrs. Earle tells us. Sally McKean wrote to the sister of Dolly Madison, in June, 1796: "I went yesterday to see a doll which has come from England dressed to show the fashion"—and she then proceeds to describe the modes thus introduced. This is perhaps the last record of the doll's usefulness in this respect.

Now, after nearly a hundred years, the doll is again set to work to introduce new designs in dress. This time, however, it is the paper doll that is made the vehicle of pomp and vanities. And, by the way, when and by whom was the paper doll invented, that delightful of young girlhood, and powerful rival of all other creations of the doll kind? Several leading journals have of late bestowed upon their purchasers, first, a paper doll in becoming undervestments, and afterward, from week to week, a new gown to be cut out and tried upon the same. Sausily folded away in the paper one finds a walking dress, a bride's dress, a tennis costume, a yachting costume, a house gown, etc., each one, save such as are intended for indoor wear, being accompanied by an appropriate hat. You cut out the dress and secure it to the doll by folding the tabs behind its back; then you cut a slit in the hat, slip it on the head, and behold you

have "The Newest Fashion of Mantues and everything belonging to a dress." Some of these come from Boston, and would have delighted the hearts of Mrs. Hannah Teatts' modish customers. And at least one enterprising firm engaged in the manufacture of bicycles, by way of assisting wheelwomen who are doubtful as to the best style of dress to adopt, will send a package containing a paper lady with six different designs, by leading costume artists, of appropriate and convenient cycling dresses.

So, though "the old fashion changes, giving place to new," the land is flooded with pattern sheets. We have gone back to the sixteenth or seventeenth century methods of bringing the latest modes before appreciative eyes. Is not this a sort of tribute unconsciously offered to "the wisdom of the ancients?"

WOMAN AS A VINE.

"Man is the sturdy oak; woman the clinging vine."

From this fanciful old saying has been drawn the widely prevailing theory that woman, being a vine, must necessarily be a clinger; a helpless, dependent thing; the sport of the winds and storms unless upheld and sustained by some sturdy, majestic oak of a man. Or even if he is not stalwart and majestic, many people seem to think that any kind of a stick is good enough for a vine to hang on.

Hans Breitman's humorous argument presents the "oak and vine" theory in a just and rational manner that is not affected by the oddity of the dialect, in which it is stated. And now a learned writer who is furnishing a Jewish paper, "The Occident," with a series of articles on "The Philology of all Cultured Nations," kindly gives us some information which it may be advisable to circulate.

According to this writer the primary meaning of the verb derived from "srig" or "srige," the ancient Hebrew for vine, is to interlace, to be strongly cemented. The secondary meaning is to be strong, vigorous, stout, robust, firm, solid, powerful, energetic, forcible, city, efficacious. If woman is a vine it can be only in a secondary sense, consequently it is the secondary meaning of the word that most aptly is applied to her. She is not merely a clinger, she is a coadjutor, "powerful, energetic, efficacious," and all the rest of those fine, vigorous adjectives. She may twine, but she also supports. She upholds her oak—poor specimen as he may be—in his weakness; conceals his frailties, and decorates his unattractiveness with a wealth of living beauty. She is in some respects like that vine in front of one of the old Chapel street houses—the active partner in the firm; the transforming power that causes a scraggy old ruin of a tree to appear stately and graceful and glorious in the eyes of all beholders.

Looked at in the light shed by philology, there is really a good deal of sense in that old notion of the oak and vine.

FASHION NOTES.

Two Gowns for the Transition Period.

The glare of bright colors side by side is now tabooed, and in their place comes fashionable favor for soft blendings of more subdued tints. There may be a lot of colors, nevertheless, in one costume, as is shown by the following description of a new dress that may be taken as an example of correctness in color standards, a skirt of heavy taffeta of greenish ground thickly strewn with tight scarlet rosebuds and pinpricked all over with lavender, is striped closely with pale yellow, dull green and gray. The skirt opens over a petticoat of dull green, set along the bottom with three bows of narrow quilling of brilliant scarlet, to catch the



tips of the rosebuds. These quillings are closely shrouded in frills of ivory lace, so the scarlet is merely a suggested gleam. A sash of pale yellow shot with turquoise binds the waist, and is hidden in back by the tails of a jaunty Louis XIV. bodice of turquoise velvet. The bodice lining is dove-colored gray satin and the wide revers shows this dove-colored facing. About the throat are bound clouds of white chiffon run with countless frills of narrow thread lace of the ivory yellow shade that so far has not been imitated, and in the midst of all this soft shrouding shines a great yellow transition gown, for those who do not want to adopt the incoming fashion in conspicuous suddenness.

Of course, it is not necessary to use so many different colors, but in accord with this color rule, for the essential point is to use subdued tones, or to abandon sharp contrasts. A second model that is excellent for mid-season is put before you by the artist, and is sketched in silver gray suitings. The plain skirt is linen with old gold silk, and a vest of the same appears on the bodice, being marked at the top by lace and at the bottom with gathered chiffon. A wide collar of the dress goods square on back and ending at the waist in front is the most conspicuous feature of ornamentation, and above this there is a draped chiffon collar. Old gold ribbon gives the belt and the elbow sleeves are finished with lace cuffs.

FLORETTE.

Old Lady—Where is your husband, Mrs. De Long? Mrs. De Long—He couldn't come; he has the rheumatism all over him. Old Lady—Goodness me! And he's over six feet high—Tid-Bits.

UNIVERSAL.

This belief in the invincibility of angels is singularly universal. It may be said that it extends from pole to pole.—Philadelphia Times.

"James," asked the school teacher, "what do you do with your odd moments after school?" "I wait until they add up into an hour, and then I go to flashin'!"—Harper's Round Table.

Great Showing.—"When I first took hold of this place," said the new proprietor of the grocery store on the corner, "it was doing absolutely nothing, and now the business has doubled."—Chicago Tribune.

Still Worse.—Bingo—I want to change the combination of that house safe of mine. Safe Man—What's the matter? Servants found out the old number? Bingo—No. My wife has—Brooklyn Life.

Lucy (single)—Do you think it is wicked to smoke, dear? Fanny (married)—No, dear; I'm sure it isn't. Lucy—Why are you so sure, Fanny—Because my husband doesn't smoke, and if it was wicked I'm sure he would do it.—Spare Moments.

Husband of the new woman—Don't send me to jail, Judge. It will be the ruin of my young wife. Judge—How so? "She will lose all her ambition, not having any one to work for."—Philadelphia Record.

Neighbor—Bertie, your mother is calling you. Bertie—Yes, I know it; but I fancy she don't want me very bad. Neighbor—She has called you seven times already. Bertie—Yes, I know it; but she hasn't called "Albert" yet.—Tit-Bits.

Customer—Why, this is a new shade of red. Assistant—Yes, madam. That is the anarchist tint. Customer—How did it come to get that name? Assistant—It won't wash.—Louisville Post.

Missus—Why did you leave your last place? Domestic—Th' mistress had no tact, mum. Missus—Ah, I see. That is often the case. Domestic—Yes, mum. She was always telling me to do things, 'stead of askin' me to—New York Weekly.

One exceedingly warm day a neighbor met an old man and remarked that it was very hot. "Yes," said Joe; "if it wasn't for one thing, I should say we were going to have a thaw." "What is that?" inquired the friend. "There's nothing froze," said Joe.—Tit-Bits.

First burglar (at back window of big store)—I've got the hole big enough now, and we can get in without any more trouble. Second burglar—All right; come ahead, but don't make so much noise. Some of these are watchmen might happen to be awake.—New York Weekly.

TOM MOORE'S FIRST SWEETHEART.

The Heroine of His "Mary, I Believed Thee True."

To the present generation the name of Mary Duff is known only by tradition and by Moore's poem, says Edward Bok in the August Ladies Home Journal. Yet her career reads like a romance. It was in London that she was born, in 1794. Her christened name was Mary Ann Dyke. When she was scarcely fifteen she was known far and wide as one of the most beautiful girls of the neighborhood. Her poverty led her to adopt the stage as a profession, and she with her two sisters, also of great beauty, became dancers at the Dublin theatre, where their singular grace, comeliness of face and person attracted immediate attention and admiration. Whenever the Dyke sisters appeared the theatre would be thronged. And Mary seemed to be the favorite of the trio.

It was the fashion of the time at Kilkenny for gentlemen amateurs to give annual public performances for the benefit of the poor of the city, and it was on one of these occasions, when the assistance of professional ladies from Dublin was invoked, that Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, was introduced to Mary Dyke, and immediately found himself passionately in love with her. It was in the play, "Fortune's Frolic," that Tom Moore personated "Robin Roughhead," and Mary Dyke "Nancy." The Irish poet became Mary Dyke's very shadow, and after awhile he poured forth his great love for her and offered his hand and heart. But, for some reason, the beautiful Mary did not reciprocate the wealth of affection thus offered her, and she rejected him. It was this which led Moore to return to his room, and in the midnight hour, pen his celebrated love song, beginning "Mary, I believed thee true."

Silver Vases as Government Tokens.

Hereafter the government will recognize acts of heroism on the high seas in behalf of citizens of the United States by the award of handsome silver vases instead of gold watches, compasses, etc., as has been the custom in the past. It has frequently happened that these watches, fine though they are, have been bestowed upon mariners possessing chromometers of a much superior quality. The same is true of other navigating apparatus which it has been customary to give in acknowledgment of valuable heroic service to American seamen. The State department officials who have charge of this matter have decided to substitute vases for other articles as an experi-

ment, and if it proves successful that style of award will be adopted as the standard. The design most favored is a tall vase, embossed at the base in imitation of fashing waves, with an American eagle surmounting a shield inscribed with the American coat-of-arms.—Washington Star.

SWEET CAPORAL

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Do not be deceived by infringing names, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

Bear the fac simile signature of

on the package and on each cigarette. TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY THE BEST FURNITURE?

We have just received, in CARLOAD lots, goods for the Fall trade.

Call early and get the benefit of our large stock and

LOW PRICES.

THE BOWDITCH FURNITURE CO.,
100 to 106 Orange Street.

Open Monday evenings.
Closed Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

We Have Just Received From the factory

10 Second-hand Gabler Pianos,

Which have been thoroughly overhauled and put in perfect condition, to be sold at rock bottom figures.

These instruments must be sold by

September 10th.

M. STEINERT SONS' CO.,
777 Chapel Street.

For the Katch-up and Pickling Season.

FRESH SUPPLY

Strictly Pure Spices,

Ground expressly for our trade.

WHOLE SPICES,

Sixteen different kinds, mixed especially for PICKLES.

Goodwin's Tea & Coffee Store,
344 State Street,
Yale National Bank Building.

Chase & Company

Outfitters and Shirtmakers,

Will offer the coming week

BROKEN LINES

—OF—

Men's Negligee Shirts

—AND—

Ladies' Waists

AT VERY LOW PRICES

To clear up the lots which are small.

New Haven House Building.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.

F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

All Wool AND A Yard Wide

these handsome

Cashmeres

If you have 100 different I can show you what you may like you may suit everyone of them.

Don't mind the thronged counters—it's worth a little to secure a 39c yd. value for 19c yd.

But it is our way of advertising!

West Store, Main Floor

Wild Colts

these boys who go back to school next week!

Our \$2.19 and \$1.19

School Suits

are built to stand the strain and we believe we save you more than a dollar on any suit you buy.

Lots of extra Pants, Waists and Caps at about half cost.

West Store, Second Floor

Bath Luxuries

but at these prices every home may have them.

Copon Soap, 5c.
Sponges, real live ones, 10c.
1 lb. of Bay Rum, 5c.
1 lb. of Florida Water, 35c.

Violet, Lavender, Farina, Rosadora and other waters.

Delicate Perfumes, all the sweetest odors, 25c

2 oz. bottle.

West Store, Main Floor

Handsome White Lawn Wrappers, 75 cents

Colored Lawn Wrappers, fashionable in every particular, \$1.59

West Store, Second Floor

Men's Helps

to coolness and comfort in Neglige, White and Night Shirts.

39c for perfect fits.
50c for ample Night Shirts.

Collars and Cuffs and Ties and Handkerchiefs, etc.

West Store, Main Floor

F. M. Brown & Co.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.

Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin, removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations.

ONE WEEK REMAINS

[It will save you \$12 anyway]

In which to select and save

15c yd on the Finest Carpets in the Country.

Which we make, lay, and furnish

Linings Free

If bought in August, and you bring this ad.

Cash or Easy Payments.

P. J. KELLY & CO.,
Grand Ave., Church street.

ROBINSON & FISHER,

Patents and Patent Causes,

157 Church Street,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.